The Daily Victoria Times.

VOL. 1. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1885. NO. 203.

QUARTZ JEWELRY.

An Extensive Industry Carried On in California.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The making of quartz jewelry is peculiarly a California industry. Its manufacture was begun in the early days following the gold discovery. At first miners and others of that class had the quartz roughly cut and as roughly mounted it in gold in some shape approaching an ornament. The two firms who twenty years ago represented the quartz jewelry business were of this city, and conducted business under the name of R. B. Gray and Frontier & Bellmore. Both have long since abandoned the business, and have divided the mantle of their trade among several jewelers. But the city is too small to permit of any one house making one branch of business a specialty, and though there is one firm which has given to California quartz a great prominence in its manufacturing establishment, yet the patronage for quartz trinkets, compared with more valuable articles, is so small that it hardly pays the proprietors to more extensively engage in its manufacture. No proverb is truer than that "no prophet is without honor save in his own country," and this saying is equally applicable to the jewelry under discussion. Though quartz can be made and is made into the most tasty and varied ornaments, yet the demand for them by our own people is very slight. Some few instances have been quoted of a miner who, liking to recall to his memory the remembrance of his hard-working days when he toiled in the mountains, buys for himself and his female relatives large quantities of this jewelry, but these instances are very few, and are daily growing less. With Eastern tourists and English wanderers who are "doing" the country the sale is large, and as a class they are remarkably appreciative of the work bestowed upon this industry. It is true that in most cases it is bought as a souvenir of their stay in California—that is, when those articles are purchased which are more properly intended for the use of ladies. But as the jeweler manufactures heads for walking-canes and elaborate snuff-boxes, it may be confidently expected that some of this ware is not destined for the cabinet of curiosities with which so many travelers delight to encumber their reception halls.

Though quartz fit for the art of the jeweler is found all over California, the best is that coming from the mines of Grass Valley. It is not often that a miner comes across rock that would find sale among the jewelers. The gold has to be evenly distributed and not lumpy, so that after it has passed through the necessary stages which prepare it for setting, the spots and seams of gold are well-scattered through the rock. The quartz which the miner thus procures is sent down either to a bank or an assay office, and from there the jeweler receives notice that a consignment is ready for auction. The bids then depend entirely on the state of the stock held by the different bidders, and should a jeweler happen to be in want of quartz the amount paid would perhaps be double that which he would pay upon any other occasion. As a rule, the jeweler pays much higher for the rough quartz than would one who desired to purchase solely for the gold to melt. The quartz as taken by the jeweler is brought in lumps weighing from one to ten pounds, and in this condition it is handed over to a mechanic for the purpose of being cut into slabs. The process is an easy one, and is nearly similar to that followed by the marble-cutters. The saw by which the operation is performed is circular, and is made of sheet tin and charged with water and emery. The quartz is held up to it, and in its revolutions it divides the quartz. The slabs into which the rock is cut do not generally exceed one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The preliminary work is then over. It is not till the jewelry is made, the fittings, as it were, that these slabs are again cut, then fitted into the gold and cemented. It is then ground off level with the gold and finally polished till it assumes that brightness as when exposed for sale.

Dog Culture.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A few and exceedingly profitable industry has arisen of late, stimulated by the rapid increase of wealth and the growth of luxurious habits. This is the rearing of pet dogs, great and small, but more particularly small, for the smaller the dog the greater is the value of the animal. A glance over the columns of a paper specially devoted to sporting and fancy animals will show that the value of dogs has appreciated very largely for a few years past. Dogs now have market prices and regular values, as cows and horses have, and these are rapidly increasing. Fancy prices are paid at times for extra animals greatly in advance of the market rates. Black-and-tan terriers are quoted at $20 to $50 each; Skye terriers from $30 to $75. Italian greyhounds run about $30 to $60. English pointers bring $75 to $100, and extra fine ones $300 a pair. English mastiffs and Siberian bloodhounds range from $100 for pups to $300 for a fine yearling animal, while St. Bernard's are a little dearer. Shepherd dogs of common sort sell from $10 to $25, for a young pup, and about $50 for a grown and well-trained one. The newly imported sport of fox hunting has opened a market for beagles, which are worth $100 the pair. Daschhunds find a market where the deer are still met with, and pure fox terriers are sought for farm watchdogs. English pups are very popular.

A Babe in the Woods.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The village of Leesburg, Va., was recently greatly excited over the inhuman conduct of a man and wife, in burying alive their two-months'-old child and leaving it to die of hunger and exposure. The discovery of the babe after it had been entombed apparently for several days, prevented the accomplishment of the parents' purpose. The discovery was made by Joshua Lynn, a farmer, who, while clearing briars away from a portion of a field, heard the faint cries of a child from a bit of woods close at hand. He proceeded to the spot, and in a rocky piece of ground found the child entombed in a cavity of the rock. A bed of leaves had been made for it in a hole between two large stones, and rocks had been piled around it in such a manner as to cover the child without touching it. The entire pile was covered with leaves. The child was fearfully emaciated from want of nourishment, and will die. Foot prints of a man and woman were seen near the grave.

THE heated spell—s-e-a-t-e-d.—*Drake's Travelers' Magazine.*

THE NEW EMPIRE.

The Revolution in Japan, and How It Was Brought About.

Story of Inouye, Present Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs—Learning the Mighty Secret of England's Power.

[London World.]

In 1864 Japan was in throes which surely presaged a new birth of one kind or other, most probably of revolution and rapine. The tycoon reigned, but scarcely governed, at Tokio; the mikado reigned, but in no sense governed, at Kiyoto. The old nobles at Japan were the real rulers of the empire, though for convenience sake, and with the object of preventing one or another of their fellows from usurping the empty throne, they were content to do homage to the tycoon. But when he proved faithless to all the traditions of the country by entering upon treaties with despised foreigners some of them received to assert the personal independence which had always existed in fact. Foremost amongst these hot-headed chieftains was the prince of Chosiu. He swore a great oath that the province of Chosiu should be held free from the contaminating touch of the foreigners. Amongst his retinue were two young men of 22 or 23 years of age, one named Ito and the other Inouye. They were of the Samauri class, and their sagacity and courage had, even at this early age, raised them high in the counsels of their prince. They were daring enough to offer him advice, and when he talked of keeping the foreigners off with his puny forts they gloomily shook their heads.

The prince listened to reason from his young and trusted counselors, and a notable scheme was hatched. These two youths, with three others of the same age and standing, were to go to England, spy out the land, master the great secret of naval supremacy, bring it back to Japan, straightway create a fleet and then let England, the United States and France look out. Inouye induced the consul at Yokohama to ship them in the dead of night in the guise of common sailors, to Shanghai, whence they could take passage for England. The prince of Chosiu raised 1,000 pounds sterling to meet the expenses of the expedition, a sum he placed to their credit with the house of Jardine, Matheson & Co., one of the pioneers of British trade in Japan. Everything went well as far as Shanghai, but here a hitch occurred. Three of the party duly sailed as passengers, and reached England after a more or less pleasant voyage.

Ito and Inouye met with quite another fate. Being questioned as to their desires and intensions, Inouye expended the greater part of his store of English in declaring that he "wanted to learn navigation." His heart was full and his mind engrossed by the object of his mission. Knowledge of navigation was the secret of England's greatness, and the foundation of power which enabled her to be overbearing and insolent in Japan. He and his dear friend Ito would go and study navigation in its chief school. They would come back and spread it through Chosiu. Then should the star of the British empire on the seas pale, and who knows but what it would be found worth while that Great Britain should be annexed, and should be even as Yezso or one of the countless islands that stud the Inland sea? Accordingly, when asked what they wanted to do, Inouye answered: "Navigation," and that being all the reply to be got out of him, he and his comrade were shipped as common sailors on board the good ship Pegasus, bound for the port of London. They did not discover their position till Shanghai had become a dim streak on the horizon, and they found themselves buffeted about, ordered in an unknown tongue to do impossible things. The sailors took pains to teach them their business, and, with the natural aptitude of the Japanese, they speedily became able seamen.

When they arrived at the port of London the sailors left the ship and hurried off to home or other haunts. But the two Japanese runaways had no whither to go. They were dazed with the sights and sounds of mighty London, with its moving crowds, its interminable streets, and its forest of ships. The next day a message from Jardine, Matheson & Co. rescued them. Lodgings were provided for them in Gower street, and they had plenty of money at their command. This they used in prosecuting those inquiries which were the object of their expedition. They were keen-eyed young men, and were not long in discovering how ludicrously slight was the foundation on which they had built their lofty hopes. A sense of the invincible power of England, which had dawned upon them in their voyage up the Thames, grew with every day's residence in the country. At the end of three months news came from Japan which greatly added to their trouble. The prince of Chosiu—perhaps incited by the knowledge that the five secret emissaries in the enemy's camp who would presently possess themselves of the talisman of England's power—had kicked over the traces. He had closed the straits of Simonoseki against British ships, and had threatened to fire upon any that came within reach of his guns. The tycoon had solemnly rebuked him, and he had defied the tycoon. Inouye and Ito knew only too surely what would be the end of this.

They called upon Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and explained the peremptory need of their return. But the members of that eminent and practical firm only shook their heads. These young Japanese had been consigned to their care with other goods from Japan. Till fresh orders were received, they could not reship them for any port. But the two young Japanese had grown accustomed to rebuffs, and had already formed a habit of disregarding them. Since there were no other means of obtaining a passage, they, profiting by their experience on the Pegasus, shipped before the mast as common seamen, and, making the long voyage by the cape of Good Hope, reached Shanghai in safety. The next thing was to get to Japan, an enterprise even more difficult than the journey from Europe to Asia. They shrewdly suspected that the British minister at Pekin would gladly accept their good offices in furthering the settlement of the difficulties which their hot-headed prince had created. They appealed personally and directly to Sir Rutherford Alcock; told him of their conviction of the utter uselessness of the prince of Chosiu's kicking against the pricks, and of their urgent desire to come face to face with him and report the result of their observations in England.

The British minister, touched by this mixture of simplicity and shrewdness, ordered Admiral Keppel, then in command of the British fleet in the Chinese seas, to land them as near the camp of the prince their master as was practicable. As soon as they got ashore they hastened to the prince, earnestly besought him to desist from a hopeless conflict, and in part succeeded in stopping him on his mad career. The prince was helpless to stem the course events were taking. He had raised a specter which he could not lay at will. As for the new and unexpected emissaries of peace, it fared hardly with them. Ito had to hide himself from popular indignation. Inouye, falling into the hands of the angered Samourai, was slashed, cut, and left for dead by the roadside. He had just sufficient strength left to crawl to his mother's house, where he was nursed back to life and carefully hidden. But to this day he bears on his face a memento of that terrible night.

Within four years of these events the inevitable event had come. The power of the tycoon had crumbled to pieces. The mikado was restored to actual authority; the feudal system which had brought about this result in its turn miraculously melted away; and after a transformation scene the like of which has never before been enacted in the history of the world, Japan found itself under something approaching constitutional government. In fostering the growth of popular liberty and concomitantly of national prosperity which has since invigorated Japan, the sailor apprentices of the Pegasus have borne a principal share. Abandoning all notions of conquering England, they determined as far as possible to imitate her. They have introduced into Japan railways, telegraphs, a postal service, and a thorough system of education. The dream of their early youth has been realized to the extent that Japan now has a navy of first-class ships, though their guns are not loaded to keep off strangers. On the contrary, foreigners are welcomed throughout the empire, and foreign trade flourishes at half a dozen open ports. The energies of the present government, of which Mr. Ito and Mr. Inouye are the founders and the sustaining forces, are deliberately and persistently directed toward extending this sound and liberal policy.

REARED IN A STREET CAR.

Three-Year-Old Tot, the Boss Girl of the Fulton Avenue Line.

[N. Y. Truth.]

A little girl lay curled up in the rear corner of a Fulton avenue car, fast asleep. She had on a pink apron, with a white dress underneath, that came almost down to her shoes, all stubbed out at the toes. One of her fat hands lay loosely beside her, while the other wandered dreamily toward a fly that was walking up and down her nose.

The conductor turned down the lamp above the baby's head, and shooed away the fly. When anybody looked admiringly at the baby he looked as proud as though he were in her place, and when a colored woman got in and put a very black baby, also asleep, in the other corner, the conductor went in and told her all about the white baby.

"That's my girl," said he, "and she won't be three years old for over a month."

The colored woman looked surprised, as though she thought the baby must be at least eighteen years old.

"Yes," the conductor went on, "that's my girl, and she's the boss girl of the Fulton line. That's what all the boys call her, and she deserves it. Gentleman," turning to the solitary young man in the car, "I don't want to be egotistical, but if any one thinks he can show a girl of the same age that can talk more and cry less, or that weighs any more than that girl, I've got money to bet with him. She's traveled on this road ever since she was weaned, and many's the hour she's lain there with her bottle empty beside, and not cried once, when there were maybe five other babies yelling at the top of their lungs. You see, her mother's busy during the day, and I can just as well keep her with me as not. She stays up home during the rush and the rest of the time she's here with me. I and the rest of the boys have taught her pretty much all she knows, and she knows a lot. There ain't hardly a horse on the line but she can call by name, and if she had the strength to hold the reins she'd drive better than half the men. Her name's Mary. We call her Tot, and she calls herself May Blossom. When some one tells me I get them off at some street clear down at the other end of the line, I just say: 'Tot, you remember such a street for me,' and she'll repeat it to herself half aloud, un il we get there, and never forgets it. No, she wasn't born here, she was born down East. You hardly ever see such girls around these parts."

Then the two babies woke up. They were introduced to each other, and got on together well, until the black baby got off at the end of the line. Then Tot went to sleep again, and started down on her last trip, while her father stood in the doorway and kept away the flies.

The Military Step.

[Long Branch Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

What shall I write of the American girl as she appears at Long Branch, in a composite aspect than Lulu Hurst? In the first place, she can not be treated as an individual, except in the matter of clothes, for it is only in her fashionableness that she is representative. In true inwardness she has by no means the uniformity that some recent novelists have ascribed to her. She ranges widely, from the true, warm-hearted, intelligent, lovable creature, to that frivolous, shallow, nonsensical, pitiable one who libels real Americanism in the pages of misrepresenting novels. Nevertheless, she has some new and curious freaks of conduct. For instance, there is a stubby girl from Philadelphia, who rolls somewhat nautically in her gait at eighteen, in consequence of plumpness, and inevitably waddles at forty. She has this season taken taken to walking the hotel veranda with strides that immensely aggravate her shortness and thickness of physique.

"What makes you take such long steps?" she was asked.

"I do it quite unconsciously," she replied, lying with feminine neatness and dispatch, "I have been at West Point, you know, and the military step has been lengthened to thirty inches. I got used to it, don't you see, and keep it up without thinking."

Then she strode away, serenely conscious that the only inference to be drawn was that she had done a vast amount of walking arm in arm with a cadet.

Hatchet Parties.

[Detroit Free Press.]

These are special features among the Capulets and Montagues of society this winter. If there has been any coolness or hard feeling which has estranged the families of a neighborhood or set, some one who occupies a neutral ground gives a hatchet party, to which all are invited. It is not etiquette to decline such an invitation. If a german is given, small hatchets, nicely decorated, are exchanged. The floral garniture takes the form of a hatchet. At the supper the refreshments take a shape which indicates that the hatchet is buried.

A Little Cloak with Lots of Color.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A dainty little cloak for a child of 4 years is in inch-wide strips of flannel, showing dark green, blue and deep wine colors. It has three broad boy pleats in the back and two in front. A wide belt of crimson plush, a turn-down collar and cuffs of the same and large crimson plush button-holes.

White Fleece Lining in Hosiery.

[American Queen.]

The new black stockings now come lined with white fleece. Some of them are in squares or stripes in black and white, black and yellow, black and red. Cinnamon brown, stained cherry, and smoke blue are among the new colors.

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GOING EAST. No. 2. Freight. Saturd'y only.	No. 4. Mixed. Tuesdays Thurs.	Distances.	STATIONS.		GOING WEST. No. 3. Mixed. Monday Wed.	No. 1. Freig't Frid'ys only.
5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	0	Ft. Moody	A	6.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
6.00 "	6.00 "			D	5.30 "	5.30 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	12	Pitman's	A	5.00 "	5.00 "
7.35 "	7.35 "	20	Shawnock		4.10 "	4.10 "
8.25 "	8.25 "	30	Mission		3.15 "	3.15 "
9.10 "	9.10 "	40	Nicomin		2.25 "	2.25 "
9.55 "	9.55 "	49	Harrison River		1.30 "	1.30 "
10.35 "	10.35 "	58	Agassiz		12.50 "	12.50 "
11.30 "	11.40 "	66	Ruby Creek		12.10 "	12.40 "
12.05 P.M.	12.05 P.M.	76	Hope		11.35 A.M.	11.35 A.M.
12.45 "	12.45 "	82	Texas Lake		11.00 "	11.00 "
1.10 "	1.10 "	86	Emory		10.45 "	10.45 "
1.30 "	1.00 "	90	Yale	D	10.35 "	10.25 "
.....	2.30 "			A	10.05 "	10.00 "
.....	3.30 "	102	Spuzzum		8.10 "	8.10 "
.....	4.30 "	117	North Bend		6.00 "	6.00 "
.....	5.15 "	128	Keefers		5.00 "	5.00 "
.....	5.45 "	136	Lytton		4.30 "	4.30 "
.....	7.15 "	144	Lytton		3.35 "	3.35 "
.....	7.40 "	150	Goldwin		3.00 "	3.00 "
.....	8.10 "	154	Thompson		2.40 "	2.50 "
.....	8.40 "	160	Drynock		2.10 "	2.10 "
.....	9.10 "	166	Spence's Br'g'e		1.40 "	1.40 "

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Arrive Ottawa	12.05 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
" Toronto	10.00 P.M.	9.45 A.M.
Leave Toronto	9.20 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
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New York	133 50	107 50	72 50
Halifax	148 50	118.50	83 50
St. John, N. B.	144 00	115 50	80 50
Philadelphia	131 75	106 00	71 00
Montreal	135 25	105 50	70 50
Toronto	127 [illegible]	101 50	66 50
Kingston	122 25	103 70	68 70
Ottawa	435 00	106 00	71 00
Hamilton	127 25	101 50	66 50
Guelph	126 75	101 50	66 50
London	124 00	99 90	64 90
Buffalo	127 50	101 50	66 50
Detroit	121 50	96 50	61 50
Chicago	113 50	90 50	56 00
St. Paul	105 00	82 00	52 00
Duluth	105 00	82 00	52 20
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3 30 PM	1st	H	Lv.	Portland	Ar	8 10 AM	6th	
0 0	day			East Portland		4 10	day	
9 7	"	66	Ar.	Hood River	Lv	4 13	"	
10 50	"		Ar.	Dalles	Lv	2 50	"	
11 00	"	88	Lv.	Dalles	Ar	2 40	"	
2 55 AM	"	187	Lv.	Umatilla	Lv	10 35 PM	"	
4 20	"	276	Ar.	Walla Walla Junction	Lv	9 00	"	
4 40	"	290	Lv.	Walla Walla Junction	Ar	8 50	"	
6 35	"	314		Palouse Junction		6 35	"	
10 00	"	365	Ar.	Lewiston	Lv	3 15	"	
11 22	"	393		Chency		1 50	"	
12 15 PM	"			Spokane Falls		1 00	"	
1 20	2d			Rathdrum		11 37 AM	"	
1 50 AM	"			Missoula		1 10	"	
7 30	"	535		Garrison		9 10 PM	"	
8 30	"	575	Ar.	Helena	Lv	6 15	"	
8 50	"	585	Lv.	Helena	Ar	5 45	"	
1 50 PM	"	638		Bozeman		2 35	"	
2 30	"	706		Livingston		1 15 PM	"	
5 22	"	738		Bismarck		11 25	3d	
1 25 A.M.	3d	1441		Fargo		8 40	1st	
7 10	"	1609		Brainerd		4 45 PM	"	
12 30 PM	4th	1911	Ar.	St. Paul	Lv	4 00	"	

Emigrant train leaves East Portland daily, at 6:30 A. M., arriving at 7:10 P. M., daily. Time, 3½ days each way.

Steamer leaves Ash Street Wharf at 5:30 P. M., and East Portland at 6:30 P. M., connecting with N. P. R. R. train for all points east.

Northern Pacific train to connect with Puget Sound and Victoria boats leaves Portland daily at 9:05 A. M., arriving at Tacoma at 6:05 P. M.; leaves Tacoma for Portland at 7:25 A. M., and arrives at 4:15 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL

Travellers have a choice of routes. Passengers arrive in and depart from the Union Depot, thus avoiding the expense of transferring baggage. The several routes to Chicago, Milwaukee and all points, are

The famous Albert Lea Route.
The great Rock Island Line.
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
The Chicago and Northwestern.
The Royal Route.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago is about 250 miles. The trip is made in 15 hours. Trains leave each city in the morning, mid-day and evening.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK TIME TABLE

Chicago & Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Railways.

	Limited Express	Atlantic Express
Lv. Chicago via C. & G. T. Railway	3.21 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Ar. Port Huron	1.26 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
" London	4.50 A.M.	11.20 A.M.
" Hamilton	6.50 A.M.	1.35 P.M.
" Suspension Bridge	8.05 A.M.	3.15 P.M.
" Buffalo	9.15 A.M.	5.10 P.M.
" Toronto	8.10 A.M.	7.10 P.M.
" Montreal	7.00 P.M.	7.15 A.M.
" Portland	12.35 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
" Boston via Niagara Falls	12.10 A.M.	9.45 A.M.
" Boston via Montreal	8.30 A.M.	7.05 P.M.
" New York	10.00 A.M.	7.30 P.M.

Trains leave Chicago daily, Sunday included. CANADIAN PASSENGERS can now have their baggage examined and passed customs at depot in Chicago, corner Fourth avenue and Polk street, thereby avoiding all annoyance and delay at the Canadian frontier.

W. J. SPICER, Gen Manager. GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.
J. A. ROBBINS, Western Passenger Agent, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, Chicago.

"NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE,"

Is the Name by which

The Michigan Central R. R.

Is universally known because (1) it is the only line out of Chicago running its trains via the Niagara Falls, giving passengers a full view of that world's wonder; (2) it is the only line between those two points and Buffalo under one management. Through express trains are run as below, offering to all classes of passengers more and better accommodations than any other line:

Lv. Chicago	a.m. 10.45	a.m. †8.55	p.m. ‡4.15	p.m. †8.40	p.m. †9.55
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Ar. Detroit	10.10	†6.25	‡1.50	†5.52	†6.25
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Ar. St. Thomas	‡11.30	†11.45	*3.25	*10.05	11.20
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Ar. N. B. (via C. Toronto	†9.00	†9.20	†9.20	†2.40	†6.35
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Ar. Niagara Falls	*2.30	*8.30	*6.35	*1.30	*8.30
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Ar. Buffalo	‡2.40	‡4.00	*7.50	*2.00	†6.45

Connecting with N. Y., C., N. Y., L. E. & W., E. L. & W., and R. N. Y. and P. Railroads.

G. W. BUGELEY, Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

SAILING OF VESSELS—RAILROADS, ETC.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Direct Route from the West for all Points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levis	8.00	A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup	12.05	P.M.
" Campbellton	7.00	"
" Dalhousie Junction	7.41	"
" Bathurst	9.20	"
" Newcastle	11.00	"
" Moncton	1.40	A.M.
" St. John	5.30	"
" Halifax	9.20	"

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10:35 p. m., connect at Point Levis with these trains.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POOTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

THE

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific R. R.

THE ONLY LINE

Running through trains to the East via. St. Paul Minneapolis or Duluth

ONLY LINE running Pullman Palace Cars.
ONLY LINE running Palace Dining Cars. (Meals 75 cents.)
ONLY LINE running Luxurious Day Coaches.
ONLY LINE running Elegant Emigrant Sleeping Cars, with berths FREE OF CHARGE.
NO CHANGE OF CARS OF ANY CLASS

ATLANTIC EXPRESS LEAVES PORTLAND 5:00 p.m. daily, arrives at Minneapolis or St. Paul, 12.25 noon FOURTH DAY. Connections made at St. Paul or Minneapolis for all points East, South and Southeast.

Through connection from Victoria made with Atlantic Express at Portland.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen. Western Pass. Agent
No. 2 Washington Street, Portland.
ROBT. IRVING, Agent, Victoria.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS FOR

Overland Travel

BY THE GREAT

Albert Lea & R'k Isl'nd ROUTES.

Connecting with the N. P. R. R, AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

COMFORT, SPEED, PLEASURE, CHEAPNESS,
—ALL COMBINED.—

ROBERT IRVING, Agent, Victoria.
CHAS. KENNEDY, Passenger Agent, Portland, Oreg

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL SAIL FOR HONGKONG via YOKOHAMA as follows:

CITY OF TOKIO, February 26th
City of Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 14th

Excursion tickets to Yokahama and return at reduced rates.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.
COLOMA Jan. 31st.
At 10 o'clock A. M.

Taking freight and passengers for Mazatlan, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatamala, Acajutla, La Libertad and Panta Arenas.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.
AUSTRALIA Feb. 14th
at 2 o'clock p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

☞ $10 additional is charged for upper cabin passage.

For freight or passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan streets.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.

European Steamship Company.

To and from Europe via the following Lines

AMERICAN, ANCHOR, ALLAN, NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS, HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY ROTTERDAM LINE. INMAN, GUION, NATIONAL STATE, ITALIAN LINE WHITE STAR, RED STAR, CUNARD,

In Connection with Railroad Tickets Overland via

NEW YORK BOSTON BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA OR QUEBEC.

For information call on or address
A. L. MAXWELL, Agent N. P. R. R Co.
Overland Ticket Office, Foot of Ash St. PORTLAND, OREGON.

☞ Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

FOR SEATTLE.

ELIZA ANDERSON,

Via PORT TOWNSEND.

This Swift, Elegant and Commodious Steamer,

Will leave Victoria for the above named ports every

Sunday at 2 o'clock A. M. and Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.

Returning from Seattle, leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 A. M. ja16

W. R CLARKE,

Auctioneer, Appraiser and Commission Merchant.

SALESROOMS—FIRE PROOF BUILDING, YATES ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

☞ To facilitate the sale of Real Estate, I have complete maps of Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster and the Districts.

N. B.—Parties desirous of selling their Stock, Stock in Trade, or Furniture, and not wishing the trouble of an Auction sale, can find a Cash buyer by calling on the above.

Office of Harbor Master and Port Warden.

RAILING OF VESSELS—RAILROADS, ETC.

THE OPPOSITION

STEAMER

TEASER

FOR

New Westminster, Port Hammond

And way ports, leaves Turner, Beeton & Co' wharf at 1 o. m., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Fare to New Westminster - $1 50
Freight per ton - - - 2 00

WM. MOORE, Master.

For San Francisco.

Carrying her Majesty's Mails, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and Northern Pacific Express.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Steamer

MEXICO.

Will sail from Victoria wharf, outer harbor, for San Francisco on

WEDN

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Wednesday Feb. 4, 1885.

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—Government Street, Near Johnson.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY TIMES, by mail to any part of Canada or the United States:

One year for $9.00
Six months 5.00
Three months 3.00

Delivered in all parts of the city by carrier, at 25 cents per week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per year $2.00
" " six months 1.25

TERMS—Strictly in advance.

The Weekly Times is published every Friday morning. It is an excellent readable family journal, sent to all parts of Canada and the United states free of postage.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 4 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:—

More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 25 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than 25, and accepted only for every day insertion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, Classified, 10 cents per word per month. No card inserted for less than $1.00.

Notices inserted amongst regular reading matter 25 cents per line for each and every insertion.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Special rates for WEEKLY TIMES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for advertisements for the Daily edition must be handed in to this office not later than 10 a. m. on the morning of publication; otherwise insertion cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE TIMES PUBLISHING CO., Victoria B. C.

HON. JOHN CARLING is now spoken of as the next Lieut. Governor of Ontario.

A LAW is proposed in Virginia to require that the judges and clerks of elections shall be able to read and write.

ACCORDING to the decision of a court at Minneapolis, a mule is not a horse, and a reward for the arrest of a horse thief does not apply.

IN the legislature of Idaho it is said that telephones are used to allow members to vote without interrupting their games of poker.

A GENTLEMAN suggests that there is an unnecessary journalistic stir about the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa. It seems to him to be clearly a case of Charlotte Corday.

IN the future history of Victoria, it will not be said of Dave that he was a man of pure expressions, chaste language, or grammatical writings.

THE member for Cassiar can furnish good and reliable proof of any expressions that he may have used in connection with Metlakatlah troubles, and no *amende* will be offered.

THE collieries of Nova Scotia give employment to some four thousand men and seven hundred and fifty boys, and, it is stated, at least one-twentieth of the population of that Province are entirely dependent upon it for livelihood.

DAVE would be a good leader for the Metlakatlah Indians, as we distinctly recollect a circumstance that happened in this city a few years ago, when that gentleman was very conspicuous in connection with a move to drive the members of the Legislature from their seats.

THE city of Pullman, near Chicago, has 9,000 population, and the police department consists of but one officer, who has made fifteen arrests in two years. The place is mainly inhabited by workmen, two-thirds of them unmarried. There are no saloons.

THE aritizan and laboring classes of Great Britain and Ireland under the old franchise were only one third of the electorate; under the franchise which comes into force on New Year's day next they will be three-fifths. What does this mean in matters of social reform?

A BILL has been introduced into the Minnesota legislature requiring every person who wants to drink liquors to take out a five dollar license annually. It is to be issued only to those of good moral character and able to afford the expense.

WITH fare across the ocean down to $10 or $15, and from New York to Chicago at $1, and a proportionate reduction to this coast, the immigrant ought to be able to come west now if ever. The effect, however, will be to bring the wrong class to our western shores.

UNDER the present redistribution scheme Britain's eight largest towns including London return 41 members of whom 28 are Liberals; but under the proposed redistribution scheme they will return 102 members of whom at least 77 will probably be Liberals. These figures alone indicate what a political revolution the changes involve; and it must not be forgotten that the Liberals under the old scheme will be conservatives compared with the Liberals elected under the new redistribution. It is not merely the increased Liberal strength numerically which must be considered but the type of the Liberalism.

THE London *Labor News* of January 3, reported the colliers as being well employed, and the activity in that industry promised to continue for some time. Many iron-workers were still out of work, and the iron trades generally were much depressed. A large number of hands were thrown out of work by the closing of the steel works at Eston. The shipbuilding and marine engineering trades reported some increase in activity, but the number of hands out of employment in these industries was still very large. The boot and shoe trades were very flat, and numbers of people were out of employment. In the textile trades no particular improvement was noted, and at Nottingham many people were out of employment. A general movement to lower agricultural laborers' wages was noted in Kent, where wages were being gradually reduced, and in Cheshire a similar movement had commenced.

OUR COURSE ENDORSED.

It is rumored that, at a recent meeting of the Squatters Committee, the Premier informally stated that the Government, acknowledging the validity of certain squatters' claims at Granville, had arrived at an understanding with the company, whereby said claims would be recognised and respected. If the rumor is reliable, and we have reason to think it is, the concession thus made to the squatters concerned is a virtual surrender on the part of the Government, and fully sustains the position taken by THE TIMES that real *bona fide* claims should be respected. The Government, it is gratifying to learn, are gradually coming to their senses, and are being compelled, by the force of public opinion and a hostile house, to act honestly in this matter. Although the men who do what is right only from compulsion, or a dread of the consequences of wrong-doing, are not entitled to much credit, still we are inclined to give the Government a meed of praise for not being altogether blind to the result of a continuation of the contumacy they have displayed on this question ever since it was first raised in the House.

OUR EXPLORER GENERAL.

Mr. Allen, the member for Lillooet, will do a good service on Friday next when he asks the Government some pertinent questions in regard to the exploration of Queen Charlotte Islands. The public are entitled to the possession of all the facts in respect to the appointment of Mr. Chittenden, a foreigner by birth and an alien by sentiment, to the office of Explorer General for the Government of British Columbia. The questions of which notice have been given, and the discussion which they will give rise to, will probably elicit the truth of the statement, frequently made under our present *regime*, that important governmental appointments are made, not in the interest of the country, but for the benefit of hungry hangers-on of a weak, unpatriotic Government. There are scores of men in this Province who could have been selected for the position given to Mr. Chittenden, who were better qualified to perform the work in a satisfactory manner. But the gentlemen who now govern us, by their appointment practically said there was not one.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

We are in a position to state that the basis of an agreement between the owners of private property at Coal Harbor and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been arrived at, although the arrangement has not yet been absolutely and irrevocably concluded. A well-informed authority says that a one-third interest in the lands of private individuals, and a water frontage several hundred feet in depth, will be transferred by the owners to the company. This, in addition to the 6000 acres of Government lands, will, we believe, be accepted by the company in consideration for the extension of the line down the inlet to Coal Harbor and English Bay. It is to be hoped, in the interest of all parties and of the Province, that the negotiations between the three parties more directly concerned, will be speedily and satisfactorily concluded. The interests involved are too great and too numerous to permit of further delay. The iron should be struck while it's hot; which, being translated, would read, the C. P. R. Company should be taken while in the humor.

The "Exclusive" Right.

Yesterday we called the attention of the Colonist to an error in an advertisement, where the publisher claims the "exclusive right" to all dispatches, and further asserting that the Colonist is thereby enabled to give the telegraphic news twenty-four hours in advance of every other provincial publication. Although asked to make the correction, the untruth is this morning again boldly asserted. As we yesterday pointed out, our contract with the Western Associated Press for the exclusive right to the afternoon dispatches was made through Mr. Higgins, who is therefore personally aware of the fact. The Colonist enjoys the exclusive right to the morning and THE TIMES to evening dispatches. We again ask our contemporary to make the correction.

Mission School.

A Chinese Mission School was inaugurated last night in Bossi's block, Cormorant street. The teachers will first instruct the Chinese in English and then use it as a means of inculcating the Christian religion. The Chinese are favorable to the project, and several have signified their willingness to support the mission by contributions of money. The secular classes will be under the charge of Miss Pollard and Miss Burgess. Mr. Vrooman, of San Francisco, who has been spending a few days in the city, has given the scheme some valuable assistance, it fact it was at his suggestion it was started.

Another Excursion Party.

Mr. Luther L. Holden, who had charge of the Raymond excursion party from Boston, which visited Victoria last season, has again arrived on the coast and is arranging for another large excursion from the East. It is estimated that the contemplated tour will embrace 10,162 miles of travel.

The Northern Pacific.

Mr. W. F. Carson, traveling passenger agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, left for Nanaimo this morning in the interest of the road which he represents. He will return to-morrow, and on Friday go to New Westminster to look after the Mainland trade.

NEW TO-DAY.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75
No Vacations
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
Ladies admitted into all departments.
Send for circulars.

REMOVAL.

MISS C. A. KANE,
FASHIONABLE
DRESSMAKER,
Who has had years of experience in the large houses in New York city, has removed her Dressmaking Rooms from Fort St., opp. Mr. John Weller's, to
DOUGLAS ST.
Four Doors North of the Royal Hotel.
CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.
Paper Patterns cut exactly to measure. fe4

For Naas, Skeena River and all way Ports.
THE FINE NEW SCREW STEAMER
"Barbara Boscowitz,"
Will sail on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1885.
For Skeena river and all points on the Northern Coast.
For further particulars apply to
fe3 J. D. WARREN, Wharf St.

TEAS! TEAS!

OPPENHEIMER BROS
Received per ship "Undaunted," direct from China the undernoted
CHOICE BRANDS OF TEA.
Extra Choicest Garden Picked English Breakfast Congou Tea in 5lb cads and 27lb mats.
Choicest Fancy Rolled Leaf English Breakfast Congou Tea in 5lb cads; 27lb & 54lb mats.
Extra Choicest Formosa Oolong Tea in 5lb cads.
" Young Hyson, " "
" Orange Pekoe " "
" English Breakfast " 5 & 10lb tins
" English Breakfast " 5 & 10lb tins
" Uncolored Japan Tea in 5 & 11lb tins
" Japan Tea in 5lb cads.
" Japan Tea in 11lb papers.
WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES.
fe2

LICENSING BOARD.

THE BOARD OF LICENSING MAGISTRATES will sit on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

At 2 o'clock p. m., at Esquimalt, to consider the transfer and granting of new liquor licenses in Esquimalt district.

H. B. ROYCRAFT,
fe2 Supt. Prov. Police.

LICENSING BOARD.

THE BOARD OF LICENSING MAGISTRATES will sit on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

At 3 p. m., at the School House, near the Royal Oak, Saanich Road, to consider the transfer and granting of new liquor licenses in the Victoria district.

H. B. ROYCRAFT,
Supt. Prov. Police

NEUFELDER & ROSS
Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines & Liquors. Quality Guaranteed.
VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENTS FOR
JESSE MOORE'S
BOURBON WHISKEY.

Special Notice.

NEITHER THE STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON nor the owners thereof will be responsible for debts contracted by any one, unless upon a written order signed by either Captain or Purser. By order

THOS. WRIGHT, Manager.
January 31, 1885. ja31-1m

COAL HARBOR
IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
Having opened an office in
GRANVILLE,
On Coal Harbor, and as we have for sale all the
Best Property in the Townsite,
Intending investors should call on us before purchasing, when we will take pleasure in showing them the different properties for sale. As the advantage of being able to buy on the ground is of the greatest importance, investors should not fail to take advantage of the facilities offered by us.
F. C. Innes & Co

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP IN THE BUSINESS carried on by the undersigned, under the firm name of "Huson and Moss," at Store street, Victoria, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, in future, be carried on by Mr. Huson, who assumes all the assets and liabilities of the same.

A. W. HUSON,
MORRIS MOSS.

Witness: J. ROLAND HETT, Langley St.
Victoria, January 24, 1885.

PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at the present session, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, managing and maintaining Water Works to supply the town of Esquimalt, the Royal Naval Dock Yard, the Royal Naval Hospital and the residents of the Peninsula bounded by Victoria Arm and Harbor, the Straits of Fuca and Esquimalt Harbor, and for the purpose thereof granting to the said company the privilege of taking water from Thetis Lake and Deadman's River, with power to the said company to build flumes, aqueducts, lay pipes, erect dams, acquire lands and do all other acts and things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dated the 21st day of January, 1885.

Window Glass
CHANCEY'S 16-OZ.
All Sizes; from 7x9 Upwards.
For Sale at the
Victoria Sash and Door Factory.
Muirhead & Mann.
ja19

Esquimalt Mail Stage.
From and after this date the fare by the mail stage running between
VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT
Will be 15 cents each trip, or
EIGHT SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, $1;
Apply at office of
W. G. BOWMAN.
Broad Street, opposite Trounce Alley.
Victoria, October 24, 1884 oct 24-1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Grand Pacific Hotel.
Cor. Johnson and Store Sts., Victoria, B. C.
This new three-story fire-proof brick Building was expressly built for the well-furnished rooms and is one of the best located Houses in the City.
$1.00 A DAY AND UPWARDS.
The bar will be found well stocked with the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Billiards and Pool Tables.
DAVID ELLIS, (Late of the Commercial) Proprietor.

NEW
COLONIAL HOTEL!
Columbia St., New Westminster, B. C.
This new and elegant hotel is NOW OPEN and ready for the reception of guests.
The building and furniture are entirely new throughout, and it is the
BEST FURNISHED HOTEL
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The Building is Fire-Proof throughout, is most complete in all its appointments, and strictly First-Class.
Rooms may be secured by Telegraph.
J. E. INSLEY, Proprietor.
CHAS. WILSON, Manager.
dec5-tf

Prize List.
TORONTO EXHIBITION.
1880—First Prize Fire Proof Safes—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1882—Bronze Medal Burglar Proof Safe—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1882—Bronze Medal Fire Proof Safe—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1882—Silver Medal Fire and Burglar Safe—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1882—First Prize Combination Lock—
Goldie & McCulloch
1884—Gold Medal (Highest Award ever given)
Goldie & McCulloch.
MONTREAL.
1881—Diploma— Goldie & McCulloch.
1882—First Prize and Diploma—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1884—Bronze Medal Fire Proof Safe—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1884—Bronze Medal Burglar Proof Safe—
Goldie & McCulloch.
1884—Silver Medal Fire and Burglar safe—
Goldie & McCulloch.
OTTAWA.
1884—Gold Medal— Goldie & McCulloch.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
1883—Silver Medal— Goldie & McCulloch.
The above are all the HIGHEST PRIZES awarded at the different Exhibitions.
G. ROBERTSON, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia. dec10-1m

EGGS AND FOWL.
GEORGE A. PERRIN, winner of Prize and Cup, has been appointed agent for E. A. Turner, Seattle, W. T., importer and breeder of Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Buff Cochins, White Faced Black Spanish, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Polish, Silver Polish, Black Breasted Red Game, White Crested Black Polish, Wyandottes, B. M. R. R. G. Bantams, S. L. S. Bantams, G. L. S. Bantams, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys.
Dogs—Scotch Collies, (Shepherds) and other dogs. Address G. A. PERRIN.
ja15 P. O. Box, 546 Victoria B. C.

NOTICE!
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Caldbreath, Grant & Cook, Cassiar, are requested to call on the undersigned between now and the 1st February next, at the office of Rand & Leppett, second door from the Telegraph office, Victoria, to settle their indebtedness, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same.
JOHN GRANT.
Vict. is, Dec. 3rd, 1884. de2 tf

Subscribe for the Weekly Times, the great family newspaper of the Pacific Northwest. Only $2 per annum.

WANTED

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, three insertions, 50 cents; six insertions, 75 cents.

WANTED—A gentleman, B. A., University of Paris, is prepared to teach the French language. Best references. Address
ja31-3t C. J., TIMES Office.

WANTED—A young man of good address to solicit orders. Apply to R. T. WILLIAMS, ja29 Broad St., opp. View.

WANTED—A partner, cabinetmaker preferred, with a small capital, to engage in an established and growing business. Address PARTNER, TIMES Office.

WANTED—A servant girl for a small family. Apply at THE TIMES Office. ja28-6t

WANTED—Nursing or day work, by a competent woman. Apply at
ja5 THE TIMES Office.

WANTED—To let, in a private family, one nicely furnished bedroom, also a suit of rooms. Address M. A., TIMES Office. ds31

WANTED—The people to know that Neufelder & Ross keep the finest stock of fancy groceries for the holiday trade. no28-tf

WANTED—Five hundred new subscribers for the DAILY TIMES, which will be delivered at their residences for 25 cents per week.

100 GIRLS WANTED—To know that THE TIMES is the best medium for making known their wants to the public. The cost is only 50 cents for three insertions or six insertions for 75 cents.

WANTED—One thousand new subscribers for the WEEKLY TIMES, which contains 42 columns of solid reading matter every week, and is the best family newspaper in the Province. Subscription price only $2.00 per annum.

100 MEN WANTED—To learn that they can replace their announcements under this heading at the rate of only 50 cents for three insertions.

TRY IT—Try an advertisement under this heading if you require a situation. The rate is nominal—only 50 cents for three insertions.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON knowing anything of the whereabouts of one F. J. Sargent, who, it is supposed, was formerly employed on the pilot boat Mary Taylor, and who is supposed to have left this city about nine months ago for Port Townsend, will oblige by sending such information to THE TIMES Office.

FOUND.

FOUND—Between Chemainus wharf and Camp One, E. & N. Railway, a pocket book containing valuable papers, belonging to J. W. Graham who can obtain the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at TIMES OFFICE. de18

FOR SALE.

3 EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS ON COOK street—one corner lot—suitable for business purposes! Apply R., TIMES Office, fe2

A SCHOONER, 80 tons burthen; well found. Apply at THIS OFFICE. ja29-1m

For Sale Cheap.
A WELL-BUILT, COMFORTABLE HOUSE, standing in a large piece of ground on James Bay; has woodshed and all conveniences; good garden and well fine spring water. Within ten minutes walk of P. O. and five minutes of Beacon Hill. Apply at
CROASDAILE & JONES,
Real Estate Agents.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

BLUE RIBBON CLUB.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT Temperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 8 o'clock precisely. HENRY RUDGE, President.

THE Y. W. C. T. U. OF VICTORIA MEETS every 2nd and 4th Monday in each month at Temperance Hall, on Pandora st., at 7.30 p. m. A good programme and suitable time at every meeting. Strangers cordially invited. no5-tf

Perseverance Lodge No. 1. I. O. G. T.
MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING AT Temperance Hall, Pandora street, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

The Best
Present to send to an absent friend is a copy of the
Weekly Times
ONLY $2
PER ANNUM.
Subscribe for it and send it to your friends
At Home.

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received up to the 10th day of February next, for clearing, grading and bridging 20 miles of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway from Esquimalt northward.

Plans, specifications and bills of quantities can be seen at the Company's office, Victoria, B. C., where tenders are to be left.

Further information may be obtained on application to J. Hunter, Chief Engineer.

R. DUNSMUIR,
ja9 President E. & N. Railway Co.

WOOD! WOOD!
Tenders wanted for supplying
500 CORDS OF WOOD
To be delivered as required during the summer months at the Brick Yard.
Tenders for supplying 50 or 100 cords, or the whole quantity may be addressed up to the 14th of February to the undersigned.
M. HUMBER,
P. O. Box 220.

FIRE!
—THE—
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL - - - $16,000,000.
THIS COMPANY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1836, and is the largest Fire Office in the world.
CLAIMS PAID to satisfaction of Fire Losses, since date of establishment, upwards of $80,000,000. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality and without reference to head or other branch office.
HALL & GOEPEL, Agents.

Geo. D. Clarke,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.
—DEALER IN—
Waltham, Elgin and Nickle Watches.
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.
Yates St., Opp. Bank B. N. A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.
Taking effect from December 1st, Steamers will leave as follows, viz:—

EAST COAST ROUTE.

FROM VICTORIA FOR	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WED'SADY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURD'
Nanaimo & Intermediate Pts	7 A. M.	.....	7 A. M.	.....	7 A. M.	.....
Comox	.....	.....	7 A. M.	.....	.....	.....

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

FROM VICTORIA FOR	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WED'SDAY.	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.	SATURD'Y
Ladner's Landing, New Westminster and Pt. Hammond	.....	7 A. M.	.....	.....	7 A. M.	.....
Plumper Pass	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 A. M.	.....
Granv'le, Moodyv'le, Pt Moody	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 A. M.	.....

NOTE—Freight for Hope, Yale and Points in the Interior must be shipped via Port Hammond. Shippers are requested to mark weight on each package.

For Burrard Inlet Ports—Steamer Otter, Capt. Meyer, will leave C. P. N. Co.'s wharf, Wednesday, February 4th, at 5 o'clock a. m.

No freight will be received after 5 p. m.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

At Last!
The Terminus Question has been decided.
The Surveyors are now Locating the Extension to
VANCOUVER
On Coal Harbor,
Where we have for Sale the
Most Central Business Property,
Finest Water Frontage, and the
Best Situated Residential Property,
BY THE LOT,
BY THE BLOCK,
BY THE ACRE.
The Land immediately adjoining Granville is now being cleared and a rebate of Fifty per cent is now being offered to purchasers agreeing to build.
The owners of this property, while willing to give easy terms of payment, are ready to give a *clear and unencumbered title* to parties desirous of paying in full.
Now is your Time to Invest!
Plans and Price Lists can be had on application.
Robertson, McLagan & Co.,
Government Street,
VICTORIA.
Second door south of P. O.

HOWSE & RICKMAN,
LAND SURVEYORS.
Real Estate Brokers,
ACCOUNTANTS, Etc., Etc.
FRONT STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Opposite C. P. N. Co's wharf
P. O. Box 51.

Garesche, Green & Co.,
BANKERS,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.
GOLD DUST & U. S. CURRENCY
PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
Sight Drafts & Telegraphic Transfers San Francisco, New York & Canada.
Exchange on London.
Available in all parts of Europe, England Ireland and Scotland.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

KING TYE CO.
Importers, Manufacturers, also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
GROCERIES,
Opium &c.
Also Manufacturers of all Kinds of
CLOTHING.
Cormorant Street, above Store.
P. O. Box 305. VICTORIA

ESTABLISHED 1868.
Suits! Suits! Suits!!
Men's Boys and Children's suits in great variety and at such
REDUCED RATES
As will pay you to see them before purchasing elsewhere; at
A. GILMORE'S,
JOHNSON STREET, Victoria.

THE WHITE HOUSE.
STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods Emporium.
Government Street. VICTORIA, B. C.
Hutcheson, Young & Co.

GUNSMITHS, ETC.

HAS ARRIVED!
THOMAS THOMPSON,
Practical Gunmaker from Birmingham, England.
Has also had 22 years experience in the leading Fire-Arm Factories of the United States. Rifles rifled and rebarrelled. Sewing Machines repaired, Cutlery ground and set. Locksmithing and General Repairing done. All work guaranteed.
Shop—17 Yates St., next to S. L. Kelly & Co. P. O. Box 420. oct 15-tf

LIDDLE & KAEDING,
Sole Agents for the famous
Breech-Loading Shotgun of W. & C. Scott & Son, Parker Brothers, Colt, Remington, American Arms Company and C. Smith.
538 Washington St., San Francisco.
oct 13-3m

MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

QUEEN'S MARKET
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
GOODACRE & DOOLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUTCHERS,
Contractors by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.
Shipping Supplied at Lowest Rates.

OLD LONDON MARKET
Cor. Douglas and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.
U. NELSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Choice Beef, Pork,
MUTTON AND VEAL.
Also Salt Meats of all kinds. Families, hotels, and ships supplied at bed rock prices. aug31 (1)

ZED S. HALL,
Bookseller & Stationer
Columbia Street,
New Westminster.
Books, Periodicals,
STANDARD WORKS ORDERED FROM England and the United States at short notice and at publishers' prices. ja31tf

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1885.

Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

FOR PORT TOWNSEND and all points on the Sound—O. R. & N. Co.'s steamers leave Victoria every morning, Sundays excepted, at 4 a. m., standard time, or 7:30 Victoria time, making close connection with the N. P. R. R. at Tacoma.

FOR SEATTLE, via Port Townsend—The Elias Anderson leaves every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 4 a. m.

FOR NANAIMO—The Enterprise leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m., returning on the alternate days.

FOR NANAIMO—The Amelia sails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Morning at 7 o'clock.

FOR BURRARD INLET—The Steam Schooner Green leaves Turner & Co.'s wharf every Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER—The Princess Louise leaves Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

NEW WHATCOMBY ROUTE—Steamer Idaho will leave Tacoma every Wednesday at 1 p. m.; Seattle at midnight; Port Townsend, Thursday at 9 a. m. Returning leaves New Westminster via San Juan Island, every Saturday, at 8 a. m., arriving at Tacoma on Sunday.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, PORT HAMMOND and way Ports,—The steamer Teaser leaves Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—"Q's" contribution will appear to-morrow.

—The City Council will meet for the transaction of business to-night.

—Blockade raised—Elgin Butter arrived at Neufelder & Ross.

—The steamer Teaser brought 100 bales of hay from Ladners' Landing to-day.

—The Private Bills Committee will sit in the Library on Friday, 6th February at 10 a. m., to consider petitions.

—The wires were again down this afternoon, but it was expected that communication would be re-established before night.

—Mr. E. N. Fuller, of the Tacoma News, intends issuing a Sunday paper in this city, publication to commence in March next.

—Steamer Geo. E. Starr brought freight for the following: Graham & Busk, S. Leiser, G Bossi, A. Bossi & Co., W. P. Jayne, C. E. Levi.

—Police Court did not commence till 11:25 o'clock this morning. As 11 o'clock is the hour appointed, arrangements should be made to enable the business to be commenced at the proper time.

—Passengers from the Mainland to-day report that no train arrived at Port Hammond yesterday and it was reported there that a tunnel had caved in above Yale causing the delay.

—Passengers to-day by the Geo. E. Starr were John L Sullivan, C A Levi and wife, C B Parcellis, H C Newman, H Smith, Jas McGuire, F Webster, H Defus, O Bedford, J T Watts, C Barker, M A Chase, J G Baker and wife, M Roberts, G Reynolds, C Armstrong, J E Frye, J Hobbs, and 16 Chinamen.

—The flat and insipid columns of the Colonist were made interesting this morning by the appearance of Mr. John Grant's letter, copied from THE TIMES. Communications frequently appear in these columns that might be profitably used by our most esteemed contemporary in a similar way. May it long continue in well doing.

THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Steamers to Ply on the Navigable Waters.

From present appearances there will be, during the coming season, several steamers plying on the navigable waters of the Kootenay District, and carrying supplies to the settlers and miners who are located in that section of country. Dr. W. A. Hendryx, manager of the New Haven Mining and Smelting Company, and who visited this city on Saturday last, returned to Portland on Monday's steamer, for the purpose of purchasing machinery for a steamer which he intends building at Bonner's Ferry, I. T., for the

KOOTENAY LAKE TRADE.

When at Portland, the officers of the O. R. & N. Co. placed at his disposal several models of steamers suitable for lake and river trade, and it is more than likely that he will adopt one of the models. Mr. Crawford, a boat builder of Portland, will probably return with Dr. Hendryx, and take charge of the construction. The steamer will be placed on the route between Bonner's Ferry and Kootenay Lake early in May next.

AND STILL ANOTHER

Strong company has been organized, and has decided to build a steamer at Colville, W. T., to run from that point to the West Crossing of the Columbia on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers will be used in transporting supplies from Washington Territory to the Selkirk and Eagle Pass divisions of the C. R. Work on the steamer will be proceeded with at once, and it is expected that she will be ready for business by the 1st of April next.

Outgoing Passengers.

The following were passengers by steamship Mexico for San Francisco to-day: John T Ward, Miss Kate Alvard, J L Levy, P Murphy, H Block, Mrs J A Sayward, Mrs Humphreys, M Powers, James Dassonville, Oscar Leamen, Isaac Vea Volkenburg and wife, Miss Bowie, A P Briggs, Miss Pauline Ferron, Jas Seeley, J B Atkinson, S Davis, Ah Took, David T Price, Leonz Ah Tai, I Falkenstein, G N Falkenstein, A A Campbell.

No News of the Wilmington.

Up to the hour of going to press no tidings had been heard of the steamer Wilmington, which left San Francisco on the 24th ult., and is now some days over due. The purser of the steamship Empire, which arrived this afternoon, reports that they had fair weather all the way from San Francisco, but did not see anything of the Wilmington.

MARINE NOTES.

British ship Nagpore sailed January 14th from Hull for Victoria, B. C.

VANCOUVER.

COAL HARBOR.

Messrs. F. C. Innes & Co. having opened an office at Granville, on Coal Harbor, intending investors can now avail themselves of the opportunity offered by examining, and purchasing directly upon the ground. The advantage of doing so is obvious, therefore, before investing your money you should see Coal Harbor and call upon Messrs. F. C. Innes & Co. at the same time. *

Buy Victoria property from Rand & Lipsett, real estate brokers, Victoria, B.C.*

Strangers visiting the Mainland in search of town property, timber limits, or farming lands, should call on Rand Bros., real estate brokers, New Westminster, B. C. *

Prof. C. L. Robinson & Co.'s KING OF AGUE, cures liver complaint and kidney diseases, and all malarial affections.

ja-7 LANGLEY & Co., agents. *

Regular shipments of Jules Robin & Co.'s celebrated Brandy are made at Cognac to the consignment of Robert Ward & Co., their agents at Victoria, by whom the local trade is supplied.

TRIP TO MEXICO.

City of Mexico one of the Most Beautiful in the World.

BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE AZTECS.

Mexican Greasers, and their National Beverage.

The Historical City of Queretaro—Beautiful Plazas and Alameda.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

QUERÉTARO, Jan. 22, 1885.

The City of Mexico is justly entitled by reason of its population, intelligence, culture, beautiful location, healthful and even climate, historical, political, and commercial pre-eminence, to its reputation as one of the

CELEBRATED CITIES

Of the world. It is well lighted and supplied with pure water. Its police force is uniformly polite, attentive and efficient. There are an abundance of public carriages under careful city regulations, which can be hired at reasonable rates. It has fine hotels, conducted on the European plan, and numerous restaurants, cafes, gardens, baths, theaters, public buildings, &c. Its colleges and schools are large and thoroughly organized. The national palace, the city hall, the great cathedral, and many of the churches are grand in their proportions and in their architectural and artistic effects. In about twelve hours one can reach the eternal snow of the summit of Popocatepett or the tropical heat and fruits of Tierra Caliente. I will speak more fully of this city and Quetearo, as it will be impossible for me to give a detailed account of what I have seen in Mexico—would have to charter a car to carry the letter.

THE POORER CLASSES

Of the Mexicans especially, are filthy in their persons, and present a disgusting appearance. Many of them indulge freely in the use of a steam bath called temaycalli, similar to the Russian vapor bath, but it does not appear to have the effect of cleansing their persons. The chief food of the Mexican is the inevitable "tortilla," made by rubbing the maize between two stones. The flour is first made into paste, and then flattened between the hands and baked over the fire in an earthen pan. It is eaten with beans (trijoles) chile, lard and onions. Their principal and national drink is "pulque," made from the Ayava Americana; it is an abominable liquor, a thousand times worse than the jersey blue lightning, and will kill everything it comes in contact with, except a Mexican Greaser. The Mexicans are very moderate eaters, but have an insatiable passion for strong liquors, and will have it if they have to beg, borrow or steal it. Mexico is the oldest

CITY IN AMERICA

And stands in a plain 7,500 feet above the level of the sea. The original city, called Tenochtitlan, was founded in the year 1,325, and was situated in the valley on a group of islands in Lake Tezcuco. Cortez was taken by surprise when he emerged from the mountain gorge and looked down on the empire city of Tenochtitlan, now Mexico. He beheld a magnificent lake, extending for miles, while from islands seeming to float on the sparkling bosom of the water rose temples, palaces, obelisks, streets, mansions and all the belongings of a vast capital, while broad highways, like Roman roads, connected this second Venice with the adjacent shore. Green islands—some like moving gardens, rich in all the hues of flowers, or like nodding orchards, with fruit of every color and size—with huts and villages, parents and children—sailed slowly toward the great mart with fruits, flowers, vegetables and game. That city, with its splendid temples and palaces, with its countless throng of citizens, and all the pageantry which to the sober Spaniard made the reality look like a dream, was in a few months annihilated by the furious soldiery of Cortez, urged to the work of extermination by the bigotry of their priests. Here poor Montezuma fell. Even the splendid lake of Tezcuco has become changed, and though the new city of Mexico is built on the site of the Aztecs capital, the water has shrunk three miles from its walls, and instead of floating islands carrying their produce to the imperial city, barges, boats, and crafts of every description bear their commodities to market by means of canals cut from the lake to the city and carried by intersecting branches to almost every street in the capital. The city is laid out in parallel lines, with streets at right angles, and has many truly

MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS,

Vast in dimensions and faultless in architectural beauty. Of these, the most remarkable are the Cathedral, the Convent of St. Francis, the Treasury, the School of Mines and the University. There are many scientific and philosophical institutions and national establishments, giving a very stately appearance, while the magnificent scenery that surrounds it adds tenfold to the charm and beauty of the picture. Beyond the walls that encompass the capital lies the placid lake spreading for miles. Cultivated fields and flowery dells, Arcadian groves and rich vineyards meet the eye at every turn, while the towering Cordilleras, crowned with eternal snow, their steep acclivities presenting every variety of color, and the three volcanoes, like flaming watch-towers, rising at different points, complete a panorama that can hardly be surpassed in the world for beauty and grandeur, and for variety and stricking contrasts. The climate and scenery of Southern Mexico is surpassed by no region of equal extent in the world. A full

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL

In the city of Mexico, did your space permit would not be out of place here. It is the largest on the American continent and cost $2,000,000, commenced in 1572 by the Spaniards on the site of the old Aztec temple, where Montezuma once reigned as king, it was finished in 1667. The architecture is beautiful, a small portion of it being in the gothic style. The facade is splendidly carved. Against its western wall leans the celebrated calendar stone, covered with hieroglyphics, and weighing twenty-five tons. A cast, or fac simile which the government was lately engaged in taking, will be exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition. Within the Cathedral are a number of very fine paintings, some of them said to be the work of Murillo. There are many very interesting sights to be seen in and around Mexico, to which I cannot now refer. One of the most interesting cities in the country, and one best known to the outside world is

QUERETARO,

Capital of the State of that name. It was founded by the Aztecs, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and in 1531 was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez. Its present population is about 40,000. This old town has had more than its share of historical happenings. On the 30th May, 1848, the treaty of peace was ratified in Queretaro, which closed the war with the United States. It was here, through the treachery of one of his officers, that the Emperor Maximilian was taken prisoner, tried before a court-martial and ordered to be shot, with two of his comrades in arms, Generals Miramon and Mejra. They were shot on the 19th of June, 1867. A slab of dark red sandstone marks the spot on the Decas Campanas where the trio fell. Like all Mexican towns, Queretaro contains innumerable churches and plazas. Among the latter, perhaps the most beautiful is one in the center of the city, before the Church of Santa Clara. Broad leaved Tamana trees surround its antique marble fountain. Not less delightful is

THE ALAMEDA,

A park of many acres, which is all the more romantic because apparently uncared for. Its oddly shaped benches, pink-tinted, set among weeds and wild flowers, invite the passer-by. Along its circular drive, under ancient groves of ash trees, the aristocracy air themselves at the sunset hour, while in the leafy shadows lovers are always straying. I reclined on a mossy bank and revelled in the delicious strains of choice music discoursed by a military band thirty in number, which plays in the park every evening. It was an excellent band, and surpassed our famous musicians of the Swiftsure. J. H.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

(THE TIMES wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is in no way responsible for, and does not necessarily agree with its correspondents.)

The Kicked Out Mining Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Please allow me a little space in your paper to reply to some remarks made by the senior member for Nanaimo, when squashing the Coal Mines Regulation Bill. He attempted to make the members of the House believe that the Bill was not called for, and that it was not got up by the majority of the miners, but emanated from a few men who caused strikes and trouble generally. He also stated that all the explosions he knew of were caused by the carelessness of the miners themselves, etc. It may be all very well to make those statements in the House, but he should not forget that there are a great many who know that most of them are not true, and will not bear reasoning in a mining community. In regard to the miners causing all the explosions, nothing could be farther from the truth. I will mention a few of the explosions that happened in this district since our present Mining Act was in force. The first was at Wellington a few years ago, when seven men were killed, the fireman among the rest. In this case the fireman came too late in the morning and a Chinaman was seen going into a dangerous place before the fireman could reach him, and that is all that was known about the explosion. The next explosion occurred at No. 1 shaft at Nanaimo, last winter, and the evidence taken at the inquest plainly proved that the fireman neglected his duty, four men got burned, two of them died.

The next great explosion was at Wellington, last summer, when twenty-three men were roasted alive. In this case it was the fireman's fault for reporting gas and then allowing a miner to go into his place with a naked light. According to the coroner's jury, this was a clear case of violation of our Coal Mines Regulation Act, but the law was set at defiance. There is no penalty. Miners can be slaughtered by hundreds and nobody is responsible. The feeling has become wide spread in this community that something should be done to protect life in our mines. Since this last bill has failed to become law it is very doubtful if it is possible to pass any law in our Local Legislature to benefit the mining population. The will of the people of this district is not represented in the House by our senior member, but what can we do. We have already politely asked him to resign his seat, but he sits there all the same. There is nothing left to do but wait, and it is hoped that next time Nanaimo will make a better choice and send some one who will better represent the people, particularly the mining population.

WORKMAN.

The Colonist as "Observer."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—Seeing that "Observer" still keeps in the shade, and as the editor of the Colonist takes up the cudgels for that abusive individual, I am forced to place the onus of that scribbler's lines on the shoulders of the Colonist. I am taken to task by the Colonist for answering "Observer" in the manner I have done. I ask any one who has taken the trouble to read that writer's letter of Saturday last, if it is not couched in most abusive language from the first line to the last word. Therefore I was forced to use strong and emphatic language in denying his false statements.

I am truly thankful to the Colonist for publishing my letter of yesterday in answer to "Observer's" last tirade; but the editor of that journal ought to have had the manliness to have produced it as it appeared in THE TIMES. I would be sorry to accuse him of having omitted a portion of it intentionally, but nevertheless such is the case. As I have never heard of that writer taking undue advantage of people holding different opinions to himself(!) I will charitably charge it to a mistake—a mistake which makes nonsense of an important statement—which I know he will be only too glad to set right.

In answer to "Fair Play," the organ of revolution charges Bishop Ridley with continued residence at Metlakatlah in defiance of public opinion. If public opinion is to be the criticism of fitness of residence, the organ-grinder himself might have but a poor chance of lengthened sojourn in these parts.

The positions taken by the Colonist in certain cases are very anomalous, as for instance its remarks on "The Police," when taking the Post to task for its expressions. The organ says, that papers that do not advocate the keeping of law and order, are nonentities so far as the public good is concerned. I hold that on account of the stand that the Colonist has taken and adheres to in Metlakatlah matters, the editor has pronounced his own sentence. Let the public judge.

JOHN GRANT.

Council Business.

At Council meeting to-night Councillor Smith will move that a Street Inspector and Sanitary officer combined in one be appointed for the city.

Councillor Robertson will move that the city engineer be requested to give a statement of the number of yards of broken rock and the cost of putting the road to the outer wharf in good repair.

Councillor Teague will move that two gentlemen be appointed as assistant assessors for the purpose of revising the Real Estate Assessment Roll for the year 1885 for the city of Victoria.

Photographic.

If you wish to see some really fine, large photograph heads of children, finished in the highest style of the photographic art call at the studio of SPENCER & HASTINGS, Fort Street. *

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Third Session, Fourth Provincial Parliament.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3d, 1885.

The speaker took the chair at 2:10 o'clock p. m.

Prayers were offered by Rev. D. Fraser.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Pooley presented a petition from a number of gentlemen, asking for a bill to allow them to construct water works for Esquimalt.

Also, a petition from property owners and naval authorities, in favor of the measure.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from some person in reference to the Seymour River.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition asking for the submission of a law to close places where liquor is sold during Sundays.

Mr. Drake—A petition from 752 persons, mostly residents of Victoria, asking that the franchise be extended to women.

Also one by Mr. Cunningham on the same subject.

Mr. Orr—A petition in reference to the proposed railroad from New Westminster to the 49th parallel.

Mr. Semlin—A petition in reference to a proposed bridge over Thompson river.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a return of correspondence referring to recent Indian troubles on the northwest coast.

Hon. Mr. Smithe, the report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Department.

Petitions referring to New Westminster railway and Nanaimo water works were read.

Mr. John asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to regulate the width of Wagon Tires." Leave being granted the bill was introduced and read a first time. Second reading on Thursday next.

Mr. John asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'British Columbia Line Fence and Water Courses Act, 1876,'" Leave being granted the bill was read a first time. Second reading was ordered for Thursday next.

Mr. Orr moved the following resolution:—"That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting His Honor to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of at once opening up the lands within the Railway Reserve of this Province to settlement and purchase." He said that during the past 12 or 18 months a large number of persons had settled in the New Westminster District, and many of them had made thousands of dollars worth of improvements and as yet they had no title. He hoped the Government would take some steps to bring the matter to the Dominion Government's notice.

Mr. Dingwall seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that there had been culpable delay on the part of the Dominion Government, but he could say that the Northwest Territory land provisions would not be applied in this Province. An Act had been prepared in the Province and legislation would probably take place on the matter at Ottawa this session.

The motion was carried.

Mr. McTavish moved the following resolution: "That whereas the members of this House have learned with horror of the infamous attempts lately made to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall, and the Tower of London; therefore be it resolved that an humble address be sent to Her Majesty the Queen, conveying to her the unfeigned regret with which the news was heard by us, and also expressing our satisfaction that no greater damage has been done, and that a committee be appointed to draft such address; said committee to consist of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and the mover and seconder of this resolution." He said that while it might not be surprising that attempts might be made against such governments as that of Russia, it was a subject for abhorrence that such an infamous attempt had been made to destroy the old land marks of England. The attempt seemed not to have been made so much against the Government as against law and order.

Hon. Mr. Robson endorsed the sentiments of the resolution. Every honest man must feel that persons who perpetrate such crimes are the worst enemies of Ireland and civilization. Ireland could get a redress of her grievances if proper steps were taken, but such action as this referred to was calculated to alienate rather than gain sympathy. It is quite within the range of possibility that the fiends who perpetrated this outrage would not hesitate to destroy by the same agency the life of the Queen or thousands of her subjects. It seemed now that public attention in the States was being aroused and it was probable their work in that country would be put a stop to.

Mr. Drake moved the following resolution:—"That a committee be appointed to report on the Legislative Library, and on the best means of enlarging its usefulness," and that Mr. Duck, Mr. Wilson and the mover be the committee. He said a great many works which would be valuable were not there, and some works which had been purchased could not be found.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin, and carried.

Mr. Semlin moved the following resolution:—"That an order of this House be granted for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and C. C. McKenzie, Esq., ex-Superintendent of Education, in reference to the dismissal of the aforesaid McKenzie, and any claim he has made for compensation for services as Examiner of Teachers; also any request Mr. McKenzie may have made for return of amount of $60 paid to forward Private Bill."

The motion was seconded by Mr. McLeese and carried.

Mr. Duck asked permission to have his motion in reference to the dry dock dropped as an answer had been given to Mr. Pooley's question which was similar.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Semlin asked the Honorable the Minister of Finance the following question. "Has the sum of $25,000 been deposited with the Government in accordance with the clause 13 of the Act to Incorporate the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company?"

Hon. Mr. Robson—Yes.

Mr. Duck asked the Honorable the Provincial Secretary the following questions: Under what section of the "Land Act, 1884," did the Government acquire authority to dispose of certain town lots situated in James' Bay, in the city of Victoria, during the past year?

Hon. Mr. Robson asked to have the question stand over, as he had not seen the order paper.

Mr. Duck asked the Honorable the Provincial Secretary the following questions: At what date was Mr. Halpenny appointed Local Immigration Guide? Were any other like appointments made and, if so, at what date? How many settlers have been located under their auspices, and where, and what has been the cost attending the same?

Hon. Mr. Robson said Mr. Halpenny had been appointed 1st of May 1884. Some appointments had been made by the rural municipalities. The cost to Mr. Halpenny's case had been $339.87, and in that of the other guides about $203. Other information would shortly be printed.

Mr. Duck asked the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: How many applications have been made under the Settlement Bill, 1884, for lands in the Railway Belt on Vancouver Island; how many actual settlers have been located under the said Act; and how many acres have been recorded to each such settler?

Hon. Mr. Smithe—Pre-emption records have been issued to 399 settlers on Island railway lands, averaging 160 acres each.

Mr. Duck asked the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: How many, and who, of the applicants for lands under former Acts have complied with section 76 of the "Land Act, 1884," and how many acres have been recorded to each such applicant?

Hon. Mr. Smithe—A separate and distinct record, apart from other land transactions, has not been kept of the number and names of those persons who, having made application to purchase under former acts, have completed their purchase under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1884."

METLAKATLAH TROUBLES.

Mr. Galbraith said as some additional correspondence had been brought down he would like the matter left over till to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Married Women's Property Act.

Bill was read a second time and considered in committee; Mr. Orr in the chair.

County Court Bill was on motion of Hon. Mr. Davie read a second time. It was afterwards considered in committee with Mr. Helgesen in the chair. Bill was referred to a committee of the legal members.

In adjourned committee on the Public School Acts consolidation Bill, sections 24, 28 and 29 were, on motion of Hon. Mr Robson, expunged.

The report was received and ordered to be considered to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Smithe the House adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m., to-morrow.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Semlin will ask the Leader of the Government: "Have the Government, or any member thereof, received a petition from the people of Hope asking for the appointment of a Government agent at that place?"

Mr. Allen will ask the Leader of the Government on Friday:

"1. Over what period or periods was Mr. Newton H. Chittenden employed by the Government during the year 1884?

"2. Was it absolutely necessary to employ a stranger to explore Queen Charlotte Island to the exclusion of residents of the Province and pioneers, and if so, why?

"3. Is Mr. Chittenden a British subject?

"4. Is he still connected with the Government in any capacity? If so, what arrangements have been made with him as to his duties and remuneration?

"5. By whom was Mr. Chittenden's report printed?

"6. What was the total cost of the publication?"

Mr. Duck—on Thursday—will ask the Provincial Secretary: "Have the Government made any arrangements with the Dominion authorities, or with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co., or taken any steps tending to secure a proper survey of the lands so as to facilitate settlement in the railway belt on Vancouver Island?"

Mr. Duck on Thursday will ask the Provincial Secretary—"Have the Government during the past year made any regulations for the receipt, conveyance, storage and delivery of gunpowder and other explosive substances, as required by section 2 of the "Explosive Substances Act, 1884."

Mr. Duck—On Thursday will ask leave to introduce an act "Respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery."

Mr. Orr—On Friday next will move that an address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor requesting His Honor to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of increased postal facilities in the district of New Westminster from Brown's Landing, on the Fraser River, along the trunk road to Chilliwhack.

Mr. Orr—On Thursday next will move that a petition be forwarded to the Dominion Government urging upon them the necessity of prohibiting further immigration of Chinese.

Hon. Mr. Robson—On Thursday next will ask leave to introduce a bill for the disposal of penalties in certain cases.

Hon. Mr. Robson—On Thursday next will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the "Municipality Act, 1881."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1885.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Prayers were offered by Rev. D. Fraser.

PETITION PRESENTED.

Mr. Orr presented a petition from 300 citizens of New Westminster asking for the closing of saloons on Sunday.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from 990 citizens of Victoria on the same subject.

PETITIONS READ.

The petition asking for the passage of an Act to enable the construction of a Water Works for Esquimalt was read, and on motion of Mr. Pooley, was received.

The petition of James Hartney asking for the passage of a bill to enable him to clear the Shuswap river and erect dams, so as to float logs, etc., was read, and on motion of Mr. Martin was received.

The petition of ratepayers, asking the House to prohibit by legislative enactment the sale of liquor between 11 o'clock on Saturday night and the same time on Sunday night was read, and, on motion of Mr. Cunningham, was received.

Two petitions in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, were read and received.

A petition from B. Douglas and others asking the incorporation of a company to build a railway from New Westminster to the 49th parallel was read and received.

The petition presented yesterday by Mr. Martin, asking for a bridge across the Thompson River, was ruled out of order, as it asked for an appropriation.

Mr. McLeese said he had a petition in reference to a bridge at Cache Creek. The Speaker said if in order the petition would be read to-morrow.

Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters." He asked if it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the re-registration of voters.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that owing to the expense, only the names of those added had been printed. A bill would probably be introduced providing for re-registration before the next election.

Mr. Galbraith said if anything were done in the matter it should be done at this session, as if not it would be too late to take effect in the outlying districts before the election.

Leave being granted, the bill was read a first time, and second reading ordered for Monday next.

Mr. Duck moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that all that portion of land between high and low water mark in what is known as James Bay, in the city of Victoria, together with such other Crown lands as may be immediately adjacent thereto, should be immediately transferred to the city of Victoria for municipal purposes; and the Government is hereby requested to take immediate action, with a view to carry out the opinion of this House as expressed by this resolution." He said it was generally believed that the property belonged to the city, and as the city contemplated a system of sewerage he thought it advisable that the property be handed over untrammelled.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, as it was not competent for a private member to move for the transfer of Crown lands to a Municipality.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said the Speaker had overlooked the fact that the lands belonged to the Dominion Government.

The Speaker said it was not necessary to consider that question.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the motion only referred to the portion of land between high and low water mark.

Mr. Duck asked the Hon. the Provincial Secretary the following question: "Under what section of the 'Land Act, 1884,' did the Government acquire authority to dispose of certain town lots situated in James Bay, in the City of Victoria, during the past year?"

Hon. Mr. Robson—Thirty-first section.

METLAKATLAH COMMITTEE

The House went into committee on the Metlakatlah disturbances, Mr. Martin in the chair.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. John, moved that the House having heard with deep regret of the Metlakatlah troubles, believes that the responsibilities of checking the troubles rests with the Dominion Government, and not with the Province, and that the Dominion Government be requested to take immediate steps in the matter. He thought this was the best course to take and thus place the responsibility where it belongs.

Mr. Dingwall said he believed that every member in the House knew that Duncan was the cause of the whole trouble. He was as smart as a steel trap and as slippery as an eel. He was hard to catch and could not be held when you did catch him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Drake said he thought the motion of the member for New Westminster practically ignored the report of the commissioners. He moved in amendment "That, in the opinion of this House, there are valid reasons for believing that the Indians of Metlakatla and the Northwest Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, have been taught that the Dominion laws relating to Indians have no application to these tribes, and that the lands outside the reserves are still the property of the Indians; that these teachings have led to widespread dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and the white settlers who are carrying on mining and other important industries in the West Coast district are liable to be seriously interfered with; That under the terms of union of the British North America Act, the control of the Indians and management of their lands is vested in the Dominion Government. That it is the duty of the Dominion Government, at once, to take active and energetic steps to enforce the Indian Act in its integrity amongst these tribes, and to compel obedience to the law. That the Provincial Government proceed to carry out the survey of the lands which were reserved for the church missionary society.

Mr. Grant seconded the motion. He said that any person who had read the papers brought down must be convinced that some decisive steps must be taken.

Mr. Galbraith thought it was the duty of the Provincial Government to bring the matter before the Dominion authorities. These troubles, if not unchecked, would soon spread from the coast Indians to those of the interior. He noticed in the correspondence that Hon. Mr. Chapleau placed the responsibility on the Provincial Government. He wished to know if the Government were prepared to take the responsibility. The telegram from Hon. Mr. Chapleau showed that the Local Government must take steps for the suppression of trouble and the Dominion would share the expense. The Local Government had not taken any steps except the appointment of the Commission. Then they come down to the House and ask for directions. The amendment was simply referring it back to the Ottawa authorities. They will receive it, the usual courteous reply will be sent back and there the matter will rest. This would not save the miners' lives.

Mr. McLeese said the quarrel was a religious one, and the motions did not go to the root of the trouble. The land dispute could have been settled if it had not been for the religious troubles. The removal of Mr. Duncan from the reserve would not remedy the evil. He had a great deal of influence with the Indians.

Mr. John—"Too much influence."

Mr. McLeese said the commissioners had borne testimony to the work of Mr. Duncan, and he did not think he ought to be made the scapegoat.

Debate still proceeding.

ROCKFORD

QUICK TRAIN WATCHES.

Unequalled in Exacting Service. Used by the U. S. Coast Survey; U. S. Naval Observatory by Locomotive Engineers and other Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST. Sold in principal cities and towns by exclusive Agents (leading jewelers), with a full warranty

G. W. A. LANGE & SON.

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

TELEGRAPHIC.

British Dispatches.

Plot to Rescue Cunningham.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Considerable excitement was produced to-day by the announcement that the friends of Cunningham, accused of having caused the explosion at the Tower of London, are already beginning to take steps to rescue him from Clerkenwell prison. Early this morning the police observed a man loitering in the vicinity of the prison. They watched his movements closely. It is believed that an attempt is contemplated to secure Cunningham's release by blowing up the front of the prison with dynamite and giving the prisoners an opportunity to escape during the confusion.

Arrest of Another Dynamiter.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The police this evening made another important arrest in connection with the recent dynamite explosions. The prisoner has been pursued several days, and was finally run down by police inspectors Jarvis and Aberline, who have been conducting the prosecution against Cunningham. It is believed by the police that the man now under arrest was an accomplice of Cunningham. A brown box, which was substituted for Cunningham's brown trunk in the Prescott street lodgings, and which mysteriously disappeared from his rooms in Scarboro street immediately after the explosion, was found in the possession of the man arrested this evening. It is said that the police found in the prisoner's possession, beside the brown box, other evidence of a very important nature, and all the necessary means of establishing his identity. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

American Dispatches.

Mrs. Dudley Taken to the Toombs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Dudley was taken this morning from the station house, where she had been confined during the night, to the Toombs Police Court. A number of people gathered at the station house and followed the officer and his charge while they walked to the court house. When the court house was reached Mrs. Dudley was conducted into the private examination room where she remained until her case was called by Justice Patterson. Arthur C. Butts, a lawyer, accompanied the accused to the court. When the fact of the presence of the prisoner became known, the hall of the Justice became rapidly occupied until entrance was denied to later comers. The enclosure reserved for lawyers was occupied by a number of those gentlemen, some politicians and a swarm of reporters. When Mrs. Dudley entered, the gaze of the eyes of every person in the court room was riveted on her face. She walked calmly to the bar between the officer and her lawyer, and after looking for a moment into the Justice's face, let her eyes fall to the ground. She looked a trifle tired, after having spent the night in the station house, but her cheeks were still rosy and her eyes quite bright.

Lawyer Butts presented the case. She neither pleads guilty or not guilty. The Court remarked that she would be held to await the result of Rossa's injury, and remanded her. When Mrs. Dudley turned to leave the Court room a smile played upon her face. She drew her cloak about her and walked calmly to the room behind the office.

The house surgeon of Chamber Street Hospital communicated with the court this morning, stating that on examination of Rossa's wound he found that the ball entered over the center of the scapula, running in an upward to inward course and passing beneath the skin for four inches, and that this morning he was in good condition, having passed a comfortable night and slept quietly, suffering no pain and no uncomfortable symptoms were developed.

Mrs. Dudley was placed in a cell at the toombs. She refused to say anything to reporters.

After the News.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Extra editions of newspapers containing cable dispatches from New York, giving the details of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, are selling like wildfire on the streets in every city and town throughout Great Britain. Nearly every person seems jubilant over the announcement that the alleged chief of the dynamiters has had some of his own medicine given him.

Once Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It has been definately ascertained that Mrs. Dudley was incarcerated at one time in England for an attempt at suicide.

Foreign Dispatches.

A Second Italian Expedition

ROME, Feb. 3.—The second expedition to the Red Sea, which it is announced the Government will dispatch on Saturday next, will be twice the strength of that which recently reached Assab Bay.

A Convoy Attacked.

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—Major Chermside has arrived here. The Arabs made an attack upon the convoy sent to Kassala and a stubborn fight ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Arabs, who left 500 dead upon the field. The convoy lost fifty men killed.

Five thousand troops will be sent by King John, of Abassynia, to relieve the garrison at Galadot and Merab.

Officers Killed.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that two well known German officers and one Frenchman were among the killed on El Mahdi's side at the recent battle in the Soudan.

The Twenty Dollar Bill.

[Written for the VICTORIA TIMES.]

While'st hunting 'round not long ago,
For money in my till,
An old and ragged note I spied—
A Twenty Dollar Bill.

"Good luck, Old Chap!" I gaily cried,
"You are a lucky streak;"
When, dash me, if that old torn note
Did'nt get right up and speak.

"Just hand me gently, Pard," it said,
"I'm pretty well run down,
For I've been badly knocked about,
Through all the tills in town.

Since first I issued from the bank,
All glossy, crisp and trim,
I've been passed 'round and put in soak
A thousand times for gin.

I'm very roughly handled, Pard,
Excepting when I'm sent
Away up town to gentlemen,
To pay the saloon's rent.

These gents are mostly godley men,
Who promptly pass me through
To clergymen who run the church,
In payment for their pew.

And then I'm passed to ladies fair,
Without a word of greeting,
And by them changed for hats and cloaks
To grace the temperance meeting.

In dry goods stores I don't lay long,
Before some counter slim,
Just drags me down the town again
And trades me off for gin.

But I guess, Pard, I've said enough,
Though I've lots more to say;
So lift me gently out of this,
Lest I get me safe away."

TRUTH.

VICTORIA, Feb. 2, 1885.

Rand Bros., real estate brokers, New Westminster, have large lists of Coal Harbor property for sale. In a few weeks they will open an office at the terminus and will then show their patrons over the grounds. *

The sooner you buy the more money you will make! Buy what, and where? Real estate at Coal Harbor and from Rand & Lipsett, real estate brokers, Victoria, B. C. *

New Books.

Joseph Cook's Boston Lectures.
Peck's Bose Book.
Seaside—"As Avon Flows"—Vipan.
"Tumbledown Farm"—Muir.
"Madam"—Gilliquet.
Franklin Square—"Tie and Tassel"—Smart.
"Under which King"—Reade.
"Philistia"—Gowers.
"Foul and Fair"—Smart.

AT J. B. FERGUSON & CO.'S.

For regularity in quality and choice flavor, the Brandy of Jules Robin & Co., Cognac, takes the lead. Their agents in Victoria, Robert Ward & Co., Wharf street. Away full

The Daily Times.

Victoria, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1885.

WOMAN AND HOME.

A Host of Hints for Household and Kitchen.

Sunday Dinners—Red the Rage—Family Favoritism—Princess Victoria—The Farmer's Parlor—Women's Dependence.

Sweet Seventeen Discounted.

[Girl's Gossip in London Truth.]

"Sweet seventeen" is no longer the ideal age, even with our modern poets. In fact, the school girl is recognized as being (with some honorable exceptions) a disagreeable being—self-conscious, raw and possessed of an enormous capacity for devouring sweets. There is a delicious comparison between girl and woman to be found in Besant and Rice's novel, "All in a Garden Fair;" a comparison that is wholly in favor of the latter. So, my dear, remember that in a couple of years I shall reach the stationary age 24, and that I am going to be as charming as I can for the whole time I remain at that age. Fortunately, our circumstances do not entitle us to have the year of our birth recorded in the "Peerage"—a very doubtful privilege, so far as the feminine portion of our aristocracy is concerned.

A little well-meant fraud is therefore possible to us, and the only difficulty is to continue to look the part. We are not all Ninon de l'Enclos. But there are many devices available now of which that wonderful woman knew nothing. It is said, you know, that her only cosmetic was rain-water. We have besides that lawn tennis, long walks and an immense repertory of soft tints wherewith to clothe ourselves, and make complexions dazzle that would otherwise be scarcely noted. I am going to study myself, Amy, now that I am "getting on," and shall be most careful about my dress. I shall, however, confide in you. Maud is no good, she has no reciprocity in such matters, for she would not descend to dissemble a single wrinkle or gray hair, if she possessed them.

California's "Vineyard Queen".

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

On the road, which was carefully fenced on both sides and lined with vineyards, there is one place worthy of mention. It belongs to Mrs. Kate M. Warfield, who is familiarly known as the "Queen of the Vineyardists." It consists of several hundred acres, lying on both sides of the road, the large hospitable-looking house occupying a gentle elevation and overlooking the whole. She is a woman of slight physique and small strength, but she has a large amount of will and great executive ability. She metamorphosed the ranch inside of a year. She built new fences, cleared out the phylloxera-infested fields, imported the latest and best machinery, tried experiments with new varieties of grapes, personally superintended the work in the fields and was recognized before one season was over as one of the ablest vineyardists of the county. All her land is well worked the fields free from weeds, and the vines in good condition.

As an example of the energy and thoroughness which she has infused into the work, it may be stated that she obtained this year the first prize at the Mechanics' Institute fair in San Francisco for brandy against many competitors. This season her grape crop is very large. Her example is a good one to cite for the benefit of those who prate about the lack of opportunity for women in occupations usually given up to men.

Mischief from The Poultice.

["Old Practitioner" in Chambers' Journal.]

Let us commence with that finest of domestic institutions, the poultice—bread, linseed, or mustard—soothing, fomenting, or stimulating, according to circumstances. There are few remedies in the pharmacopoeia of wider beneficial application in surgery and medicine than this; yet terrible mischief often follows its injudicious use. A man has a cough, or his child wheezes with a "tightness on the chest," and on goes a poultice straightway.

So far, so good; in all probability they wake up next morning greatly relieved. But the father is off to his daily business, and the child runs about and plays as usual, while—since they feel so much better—neither takes any precaution, by extra clothing or otherwise, to guard against the consequences of the poultice itself. The skin and subjacent tissues have been rendered lax by the heat and moisture, the blood-vessels are dilated, and the circulation of the part increased; to use a common expression, the "pores" are open, and there is thus a tenfold liability to catch cold, especially in winter time, when these things most frequently happen.

Ordinary colds which are said to have "run" into congestion of the lungs, bronchitis, or pneumonia, may often be traced to their serious or fatal termination through the undefended use of a poultice.

Bashful Men and Rich Girls.

It would seem that there are many nice girls sighing for husbands who cannot get them, and for the one reason that they are rich. This we learn from a paragrapher in the Cincinnati Commercial. And this is how he gives the anecdote: "No doubt it takes pluck for a man of modest fortune to ask a rich woman to marry him, and no doubt rich women often go unmarried for want of the asking. The writer once asked one of Boston's loveliest women, something past her first youth, rich, of excellent family and an altogether charming person: 'Miss L——, why have you never married?' 'I am tempted to tell you the truth,' she replied, with a vivid blush, 'nobody has ever asked me. I am rich and well-born, and my own mistress. A man could offer me very little that I have not, except his love, and I fancy most men don't appreciate that trifle at its full value. At least they don't know—how should they?—how much a true man's love is to a lone woman.'"

Metallic Jewels.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The winter novelties are crusts of jeweled splendor over all garments. Great shining clusters of oxydized silver, burnished steel, brass and gold, and metals cut in facets to represent diamonds will be worn at the throat, breast and waist like the mailed shirts of ancient warriors. A half-moon buckle, as large enough to form an "arc d' trompe" and cover one-quarter of the figure, will serve as a breast-pin or plate to fasten the lace scarf or other garniture of the neck. Hounds' heads ten inches long will be worn at the girdle. These are in the shape of waist pins. Whole sets of small and large clasps will serve to fasten the corsage. A leading jewelry firm have a full assortment of ancient Roman pins, buckles, hair-pins, bracelets and other novelties in solid silver of the Romanesque pattern. These are engraved with letters and words symbolic of good luck, love or friendship.

One of the Social Problems.

[Henderson (Tenn.) Citizen.]

Henderson is getting too utterly stylish for its ability. Lots of people here who haven't got $300 worth of things go dressed like they had the bulge on all the corner lots. Now we noticed a lot of little wee tots of girls going to school the other day. The fathers of some of these girls were not earning over $600 a year, and, besides having to supply a family of six, these girls must be dressed as Princesses. There isn't any sense in it. There was a day when a calico dress and a sun-bonnet were good enough for a school dress, and if fine toggery was put on the wearer was sent home with instructions to change. It is very painful for a little child to go out in company dressed poorly when the majority are clad in finery.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines,
—Take all the Blood purifiers,
—Take all the Rheumatic remedies,
—Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures,
—Take all the Ague, Fever, and Billious specifics,
—Take all the Brain and Nerve force revivers,
—Take all the great health restorers.
—In short, take all the best qualities of all the best the best
—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that —Hop
—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone away from liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one dollar's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

VICTORIA POST OFFICE GUIDE.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

TIME TABLE OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DUE.
Tuesday and Friday, at 6.45 a. m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville and Ladner's Landing, Yale, Port Moody, Maple Ridge (Port Hardy), Matsqui, Emory, Feny Coombs, Lytton, Drynoch and Spences Bridge, Harrison river, Lulu Island and Chilliwhack.	Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6.45 a. m.	LAC LA HACHE, 150 Mile House, Soda Cree., Alexandria, Quesnelle, Barkerville, Lillooet, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Dog Creek, Big Bar Creek.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Tuesday and Friday, at 6.45 a. m.	CLINTON	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6.45 a. m.	BUCK & PRINGLE, Spallumcheen, Okanagan, Okanagan Mission and Priests Valley.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
27th, 6.45 a. m.	OSOYOOS, Penticton, Similkameen and Rock Creek	Within 3 weeks after date of departure.
Tuesdays and Fridays at 6.45 a. m.	KAMLOOPS, Ashcroft, Cache Creek and Savonas Ferry	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6.45 a. m.	PLUMPER PASS	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, 6.45 a. m.	NICOLA and Douglas Lake	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday, 6.45 a. m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay and Chemainus	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m.
Wednesday and Friday at 6.45 a. m.	SALT SPRING ISLAND	Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m.
Friday, at 6.45 a. m.	BURGOYNE BAY Gabriola Island and Beaver Point.	Saturday at 4 p. m.
Wednesday, 6.45 a. m.	COMOX, and Quadra. (Hynes Sound)	Saturday at 4 p. m.
8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 3 p. m.	ESQUIMALT—Four times daily	9.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3.30 p. m. & 6 p. m.
Tuesday, at 8 a. m.	SOOKE, Metchosin and Colwood	Mondays at 3 p. m.
Tuesdays at 12 m., and Friday at 6.45 a. m.	SAANICH	Tuesdays at 9 a. m. and Thursday at 3 p. m.
24th at 7 p. m.	KOOTENAY, Joseph's Prairie and St. Eugene Mission	Within 15 days from date of departure.
23d at 7 p. m.	FORT WRANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Uncertain
Daily at 7 p. m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Great Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Daily, at 1 p. m.
Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 p. m.	MANITOBA, and Intermediate Territories	Tri-Weekly
4th, 12th, 20th and 28th, at 11.30 a. m.	SAN FRANCISCO, Direct	Every 8 days
4th at 11.30 a. m.	AUSTRALIA and New Zealand	Uncertain
12th, 19th and 27th, at 11.30 a. m.	CHINA and Japan	Uncertain
12th, 20th and 28th, at 11.30 a. m.	SANDWICH ISLANDS	Uncertain
12th and 27th, 11.30 a.m.	PANAMA and South America	Uncertain

List of Post Offices in British Columbia at which Money Orders are Issued and Paid.

Barkerville, Chilliwack, Clinton, Comox, Granville, Kamloops, Ladner's Landing, Lytton, Maple Bay, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Quesnelle, Soda Creek, Spences' Bridge, Sumas, Victoria, Wellington, Yale.

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Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co., Government Street.
Mr. R. Gribble, Government Street.
Mr. C. Morton, Government Street.
Messrs. J. H. Ferguson & Co., Government St.

R. WALLACE, Postmaster.

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Money to loan in large and small amounts on Mining Stocks. Stocks paid for the same day as sold. Assessments paid and dividends collected without charge.
Special attention given to all orders from the country. oc9-3m.

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Manufacturers of SPAULDING'S
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CHISEL BIT
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THIS SAW NEVER CLOGS
or chokes in the cut, it is a free and easy cutter, frees itself perfectly in all kinds of timber. The bits Never work loose
IT REQUIRES NO SKILL
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Doing up Every Description of Wearing Apparel by Steam.
AT REASONABLE RATES and with an expedition heretofore unknown in Victoria.
Soiled Garments delivered to our carriers will be returned, if required, the same day.
Experienced Laundrymen from San Francisco will be engaged, and all work done by us will be guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.
Wagons will collect and deliver clothes at customers' residences daily.
Plain and Fancy Articles Done Up.
FLANNELS and BLANKETS and Lace Curtains washed and ironed by an improved process.
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TELEPHONE CALL, 126. (1)

International & Colonial Exhibitions
ANTWERP IN 1885—LONDON IN 1886.
IT IS THE INTENTION TO HAVE A CANadian representation at the International Exhibition at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886.
The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.
All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.
These exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favorable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.
Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. By order JOHN LOWE,
Sec'y Dept. Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, December 19, 1884. ja12-6t

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Estate of Michel Camsusa, Deceased.

CREDITORS are requested to send their claims and Debtors to pay their accounts forthwith, to Messieurs L. R. Eyb and J. Coigdarripe, Victoria, the Executors of the estate of the deceased.
J. ROLAND HETT,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Langley St., Victoria, December, 24, 1884.

Estate of Thomas Rabson, Deceased.

CREDITORS are requested to send their claims, and debtors to pay their accounts, forthwith, to Mr. Henry Cogan, Belchowin, or to Mr. C. B. Rabson, Comox, the Executors of the will of the deceased.
J. ROLAND HETT,
Solicitor for the Executors
Langley St., Victoria, December 23, 1884.

Administrator's Notice.

In the Goods of Frederick Black, Late of Cassiar, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are hereby requested to send in their accounts to John Grant, of Victoria, administrator, on or before the 1st day of February, 1885, and all persons indebted to the above estate must pay their accounts forthwith to the administrator.
D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor to the Administrator.
Victoria, Dec. 18, 1884.

Administrator's Notice.

In the Goods of Lawrence Redmond, Late of Cassiar, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are hereby requested to send in their accounts to John Grant, of Victoria, administrator, on or before the 1st day of February, 1885, and all persons indebted to the above estate must pay their accounts forthwith to the administrator.
D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor to the Administrator.
Victoria, Nov 27 1884. nov27-td

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

THE PLAN AND BOOK OF REFERENCE of the Lands required by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co., in the Districts of Esquimalt District, Goldstream, and the piece of land lying between Goldstream and the Southern Boundary of Shawnigan District, have been deposited in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria.
CHAS. E. POOLEY Secretary.
Dated Victoria, 5th Jan., 1885. ja6

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R. R. Co.

NOTICE

THE PLAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE of the Lands required by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co., in the Districts of Shawnigan District, Cowichan District, Quamichan District, Somenos District and Chemainus District, have been deposited in the office of Mr. Henry Fry, Government Agent, Cowichan.
CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.
Dated Victoria, 5th Jan., 1885. ja6

PORT WINE.
Cockburn, Smithes & Co.,
Oporto and London.
TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
Have been appointed Agents for the above firm.
Just landed from Estrella de Chile
Hogsheads -- Quarters and Octaves Cockburn's Fine Port.
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☞ Specially suited for Invalids.

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Traps, Junctions, Bends, Gullies, Flush Pans, Etc.
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AGRICULTURAL DRAIN PIPES,
Red and Blue Paving Bricks for Dairies and Conservatories.
de2-1m

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

Contractor's Office.
VICTORIA, Sept. 22, 1884.

Schedule of Wages

For WHITE LABOR on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

Rock Foremen	$3 00 to $4 00	per day
Earth Foremen	2 50	3 00 "
Bridge Foremen	3 50	4 00 "
Bridge Carpenters		3 00 "
Blacksmiths, 1st class		3 50 "
Drillers	2 00	2 25 "
Laborers	1 75	2 00 "
Hewers		2 00 "
Choppers	1 75	2 00 "

All outside labour ten hours per day.
All carpenters to furnish their own chest tools.
All employees find themselves bed, board and lodging.
Boarding Houses will be convenient along the line.
Board, $4 50 per week.
It will not be compulsory for employees to board in the company's houses.
Wages will be paid monthly on the 15th of each month.
CRAHAM & BUSK,
Sept. 22-tf. Contractors.

CANADIAN
Pacific Railway, B. C.
NOTICE,
From and after 1st January, 1885 (unless otherwise notified),
Freight and Passengers will be taken Through to Station Near Savona Bridge Crossing.
ROBT. WARD & CO,
Agents Andrew Onderdonk.
Victoria, 24th Dec., 1884. de26

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